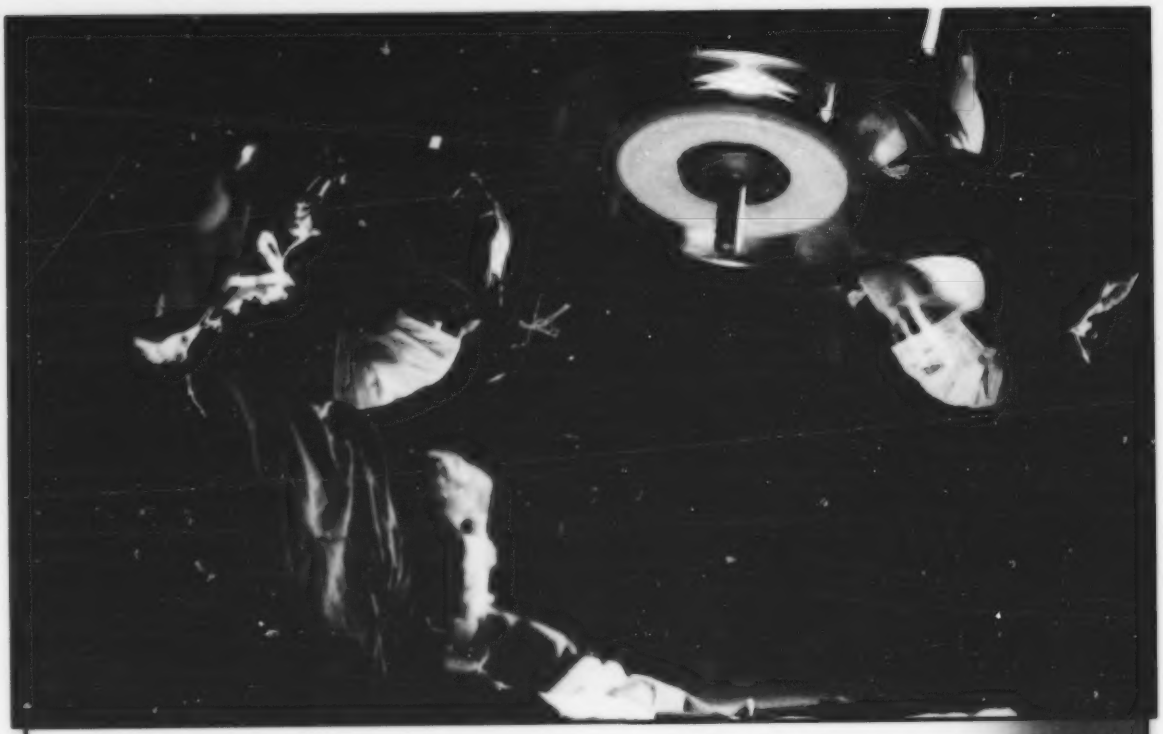
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**



Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

Health Services Industries

2001 to 2005

Released July 2006

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Building Alberta's Workforce

106-07368/

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HIGHLIGHTS

From 2001 to 2005...

- There were 17,226 lost-time claims from workers in the Health Services industries. Of those, 55.8% involved Hospitals and Acute Care Centres, and 26.0% Long Term Care Facilities.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 67.7% of the total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 53.3% of all claims.
- Overexertion accounted for 43.3% of accident types.
- Nearly half of the injured workers were 25 to 44 years of age.
- Claims resulting in one to five days off from work represented 40.1% of all claims.

In 2005...

- The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta accepted 3,450 lost-time claims from Health Services workers, representing 9.7% of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Health Services industries was 3.9 per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 2.4.
- The duration rate for the Health Services industries was 80 days lost per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 57 per 100 person-years.
- Health Units had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all Health Services industries, at 1.5 per 100 person-years. Long Term Care Facilities had the highest lost-time claim rate, at 6.1 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 5.4 per 100 person-years.
- Six per cent of all employers in the Health Services industries had a valid Certificate of Recognition (COR).

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) provides a continuum of services and information to support the development of a skilled and productive labour force; fair, safe, healthy and productive workplaces; and helping improve the well-being of Albertans. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services that contribute to workplaces for employees and employers by:

- working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs
- helping employers, employees, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities
- developing and maintaining policy and legislated employment standards in Alberta
- preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety regulations
- explaining legislated standards under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Employment Standards Code* and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Health Services Industries 2001 to 2005

Each year, AHRE prepares a report on the occupational injuries and diseases in the Health Services industries. The purpose of this report is to provide government, employers, workers, and health and safety professionals in the Health Services industries with information about key health and safety issues. This report includes:

- an estimation of the risk of injury or disease in addition to general descriptive information about incidents and injured workers
- the number of employers that earned a Certificate of Recognition (COR).

Notes about this report:

- This report presents 2005 data beside 2004 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of claims per 100 person-years, and the duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years.
- Lost-time claim rates based on a small number of person-years are too volatile to make valid comparison. Therefore, lost-time claim rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.
- Duration rates are highly unstable when based on a small number of lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Estimates of year over year change presented in this report are calculated using unrounded figures and may not match those produced from rounded figures.
- In 2005, improvements have been made to the data collection. A stricter definition of a lost-time claim has been adopted and applied to the data covering the period 2001 to 2005. Previously, a small proportion of modified-work claims were also captured as lost-time.
- Improvements have also been made in the analysis by workers occupation. The 2001 National Occupation Classification (NOC) has been adopted for the presentation of figures by occupation. The NOC 2001 provides a standardized framework reflecting the Canadian labour market. For further information please see http://www23.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/2001/e/generic/welcome.shtml
- Terms, definitions and formulas are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 2

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The lost-time claim rate[1] represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year. The 2005 lost-time claim rate for the Health Services industries was 3.9 per 100 person-years.

In 2005, there were 3,450 lost-time claims in the Health Services industries, representing 9.7% of total lost-time claims in the province. The Health Services industries' lost-time claim rate was 3.9 per 100 person-years, as compared to the provincial rate of 2.4 (see Table 2.0). The lost-time claim rate of 3.9 per 100 person-years translates to 24 lost-time claims per million hours worked.

The duration rate is intended to reflect, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2005, the Health Services industries had a duration rate of 80, a 13.0% decrease from 92 in 2004, and 40.3% higher than the provincial duration rate of 57.

Table 2.0
Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	1,185	$10,401,153	76,993	91,429	119	3,223	4.2
2002	1,224	$13,608,855	79,580	102,605	129	3,563	4.5
2003	1,295	$14,011,237	81,324	92,275	113	3,583	4.4
2004	1,299	$13,368,604	86,626	79,979	92	3,407	3.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2006. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2006 were not administered by March 31, 2006.

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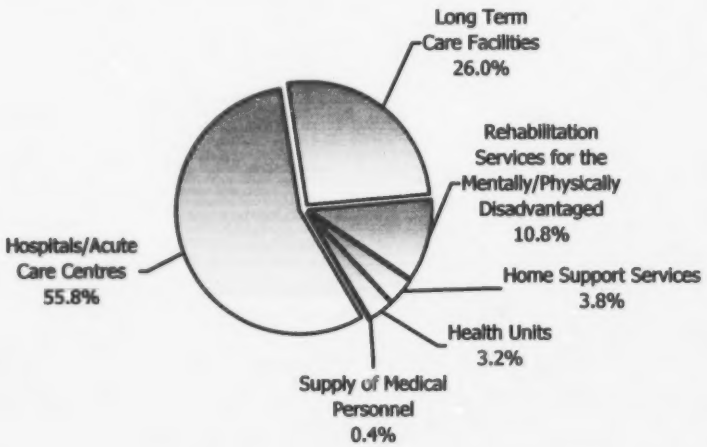
2004	1,299	$13,368,604	86,626	79,979	92	3,407	3.9
2005	**1,396**	**$13,409,329**	**88,635**	**71,273**	**80**	**3,450**	**3.9**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2006. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2006 were not administered by March 31, 2006.

Between 2001 and 2005, there were 17,226 lost-time claims in the Health Services industries. Hospitals and Acute Care Centres accounted for 55.8% of the total lost-time claims, followed by Long Term Care Facilities, at 26.0%. The Supply of Medical Personnel industry experienced the fewest lost-time claims, at 0.4% (see Chart 2.0).

Chart 2.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005


Long Term Care Facilities 26.0%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally/Physically Disadvantaged 10.8%
Home Support Services 3.8%
Health Units 3.2%
Supply of Medical Personnel 0.4%
Hospitals/Acute Care Centres 55.8%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Health Services industries, employers with 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 5.4, followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years, 4.1. Employers with 10 to 19 person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 2.8 (see Table 2.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.8, while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest at 2.2.

Table 2.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[2] of Employer — Alberta: 2005

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	966	49	1,603	3.1
10 to 19 person-years	71	30	1,075	2.8
20 to 39 person-years	77	93	2,280	4.1
40 to 99 person-years	102	343	6,399	5.4
100 or more person-years	142	2,934	77,278	3.8
Unspecified	38	1	0	N/A

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[2] Size is measured in terms of person-years.

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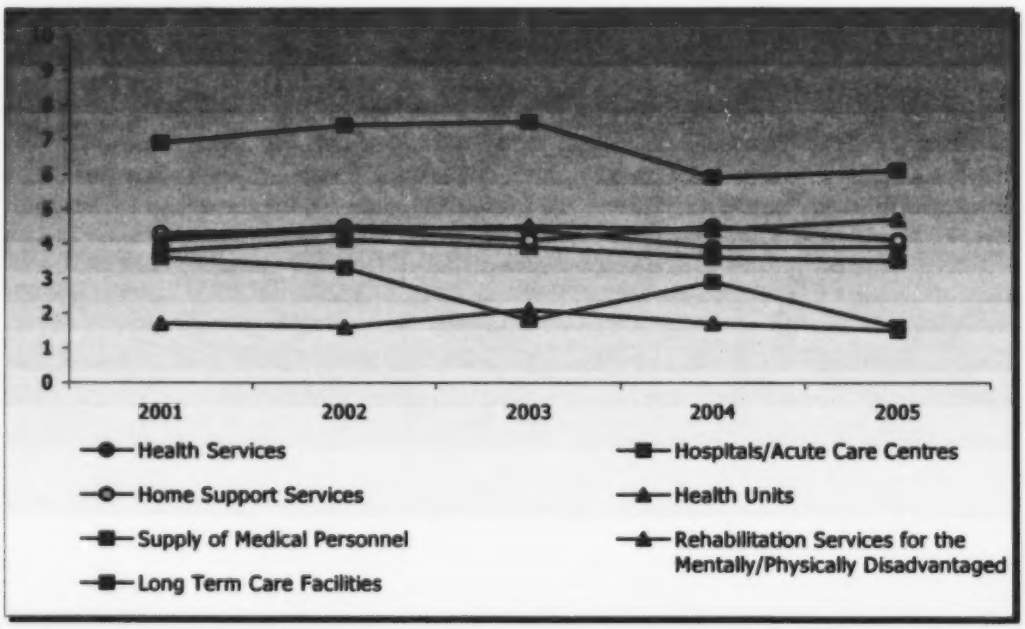
2.2 Lost-Time Claims for the Health Services Industries

Between 2001 and 2005, Long Term Care Facilities had the highest lost-time claim rate. Health Units had the lowest rate in all years except for 2003 where the Supply of Medical Personnel industry had a lower rate (see Chart 2.2).

Chart 2.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005



Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Health Services Industries	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.9	
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	
Home Support Services	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	
Health Units	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	
Supply of Medical Personnel	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.9	
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	
Long Term Care Facilities	6.9	7.4	7.5	5.9	

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2A Hospitals and Acute Care Centres

The Hospitals and Acute Care Centres industry had a lost-time claim rate of 3.5 per 100 person-years in 2005, lower than the overall rate of 3.9 for all Health Services industries. The lost-time claim rate of 3.5 per 100 person-years was a 3.1% decrease from 2004 (see Table 2.2A).

Table 2.2A
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	171	$6,122,577	47,505	46,827	99	1,827	3.8
2002	173	$8,015,426	48,928	53,180	109	2,018	4.1
2003	195	$8,069,484	50,672	48,717	96	1,990	3.9
2004	157	$8,228,891	53,217	45,293	85	1,913	3.6
[illegible]							

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2B Home Support Services

In 2005, Home Support Services had a lost-time claim rate of 4.1 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 151 days lost per 100 person-years, a decrease of 9.9% from 2004 (see Table 2.2B).

Table 2.2B
Home Support Services — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	643	$543,768	2,865	6,136	214	124	4.3
2002	653	$638,245	2,899	7,009	242	127	4.4
2003	657	$726,690	2,986	6,745	226	123	4.1
2004	669	$586,397	3,347	5,618	168	149	4.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

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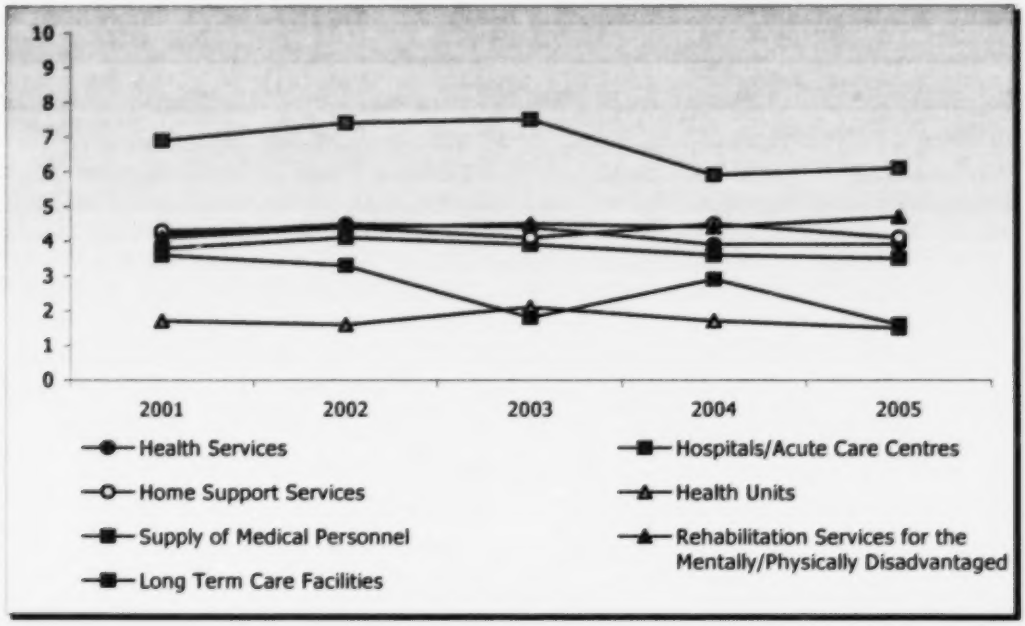

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2003	195	$8,069,484	50,672	48,717	96	1,990	3.9
2004	157	$8,228,891	53,217	45,293	85	1,913	3.6
2005	**161**	**$7,718,000**	**53,598**	**39,028**	**73**	**1,867**	**3.5**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2B Home Support Services

In 2005, Home Support Services had a lost-time claim rate of 4.1 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 151 days lost per 100 person-years, a decrease of 9.9% from 2004 (see Table 2.2B).

Table 2.2B
Home Support Services — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	643	$543,768	2,865	6,136	214	124	4.3
2002	653	$638,245	2,899	7,009	242	127	4.4
2003	657	$726,690	2,986	6,745	226	123	4.1
2004	669	$586,397	3,347	5,618	168	149	4.5
2005	**710**	**$651,444**	**3,259**	**4,931**	**151**	**133**	**4.1**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2C Health Units

In 2005, Health Units had a lost-time claim rate of 1.5 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 11.0% from 2004. The duration rate was 27 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 42.5% from 2004 (see Table 2.2C).

Table 2.2C
Health Units — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	23	$300,744	6,097	2,488	41	101	1.7
2002	23	$427,355	6,275	2,715	43	100	1.6
2003	29	$424,686	5,851	2,303	39	123	2.1
2004	19	$518,014	6,743	3,146	47	114	1.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2D Supply of Medical Personnel

Supply of Medical Personnel experienced a 46.4% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 2.9 per 100 person-years in 2004 to 1.6 in 2005. This industry is relatively small in comparison to other industries and the injury and disease statistics can vary significantly from year to year (see Table 2.2D).

Table 2.2D
Supply of Medical Personnel — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	70	$24,263	333	424	N/A	12	3.6
2002	80	$71,095	425	685	N/A	14	3.3
2003	109	$14,472	570	87	N/A	10	1.8
2004	149	$108,629	650	1,061	N/A	19	2.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2E Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged

The lost-time claim rate for Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged increased by 6.7%, from 4.4 in 2004 to 4.7 per 100 person-years in 2005. The duration rate increased by 12.5% in 2005 (see Table 2.2E).

Table 2.2E
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	143	$771,927	8,071	6,575	81	328	4.1
2002	141	$1,241,149	8,408	11,196	133	368	4.4
2003	144	$1,548,068	8,248	11,877	144	368	4.5
2004	146	$1,098,369	8,495	7,548	89	373	4.4

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2F Long Term Care Facilities

In 2005, the Long Term Care Facilities industry had the highest lost-time claim rate of all Health Services industries, at 6.1 per 100 person-years. The duration rate fell 15.2% from 122 in 2004 to 104 per 100 person-years in 2005 (see Table 2.2F).

Table 2.2F
Long Term Care Facilities — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	135	$2,637,874	12,122	28,979	239	831	6.9
2002	154	$3,215,585	12,644	27,820	220	936	7.4
2003	161	$3,227,835	12,997	22,546	173	969	7.5
2004	159	$2,828,303	14,174	17,313	122	839	5.9

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2C Health Units

In 2005, Health Units had a lost-time claim rate of 1.5 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 11.0% from 2004. The duration rate was 27 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 42.5% from 2004 (see Table 2.2C).

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2003	29	$424,686	5,851	2,303	39	123	2.1
2004	19	$518,014	6,743	3,146	47	114	1.7
2005	**19**	**$378,185**	**6,982**	**1,874**	**27**	**105**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2D Supply of Medical Personnel

Supply of Medical Personnel experienced a 46.4% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 2.9 per 100 person-years in 2004 to 1.6 in 2005. This industry is relatively small in comparison to other industries and the injury and disease statistics can vary significantly from year to year (see Table 2.2D).

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2003	109	$14,472	570	87	N/A	10	1.8
2004	149	$108,629	650	1,061	N/A	19	2.9
2005	**194**	**$176,041**	**893**	**1,000**	**N/A**	**14**	**1.6**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2E Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged

The lost-time claim rate for Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged increased by 6.7%, from 4.4 in 2004 to 4.7 per 100 person-years in 2005. The duration rate increased by 12.5% in 2005 (see Table 2.2E).

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2004	146	$1,098,369	8,495	7,548	89	373	4.4
2005	**144**	**$1,581,958**	**8,945**	**8,945**	**100**	**419**	**4.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

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2003	161	$3,227,835	12,997	22,546	173	969	7.5
2004	159	$2,828,303	14,174	17,313	122	839	5.9
2005	**168**	**$2,903,701**	**14,959**	**15,495**	**104**	**912**	**6.1**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 3

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

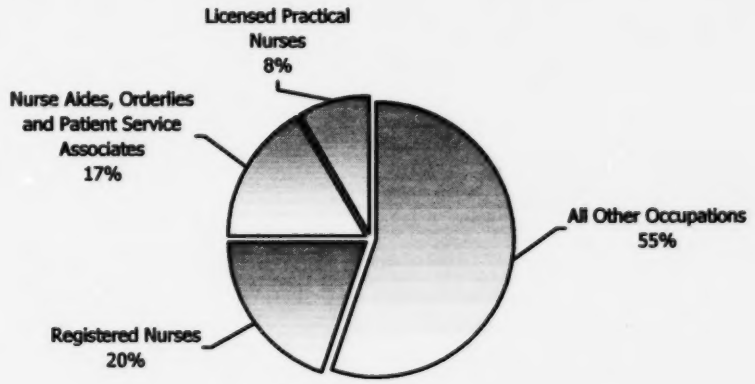
Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in the Health Services industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section, we examine the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2005 injuries and diseases in Health Services industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

3.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2005, over 44.8% of lost-time claims in the Health Services industries occurred in the following occupations: Registered Nurses, 19.7%; Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates 16.7%; and Licensed Practical Nurses, 8.4% (see Chart 3.1A).

Chart 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation — Alberta: 2005


Licensed Practical Nurses 8%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates 17%
All Other Occupations 55%
Registered Nurses 20%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, nearly half of all claims were from workers aged 25 to 44 years, followed by workers aged 45 years and older at 43.6%. Young workers aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 8.1% of the total claims (see Table 3.1A).

Table 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2001-2005

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
15-19 Years	48	44	41	38	33	204	1.2%
20-24 Years	217	232	253	237	256	1,195	6.9%
25-34 Years	641	677	683	632	671	3,304	19.2%
35-44 Years	985	1,089	1,059	960	913	5,006	29.1%
45-54 Years	957	1,048	1,067	1,061	1,035	5,168	30.0%
55-64 Years	365	453	461	465	514	2,258	13.1%
65+ Years	5	19	19	13	27	83	0.5%
Unspecified	5	1	0	1	1	8	<0.1%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Health Services industries, 87.0% of total claims in the last five years were from women, 11.7% were from men. The proportion of claims from women broadly reflects the labour market make up of this industry, with women comprising approximately 83% of those employed in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry[3].

Table 3.1B - Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2001-2005

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Women	2,778	3,077	3,117	2,995	3,022	14,989	87.0%
Men	383	413	428	386	399	2,009	11.7%
Unspecified	62	73	38	26	29	228	1.3%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[3] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2005 Historical Review). Labour Force Survey industry categories are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and differ from the categories used by the WCB, presented in this report.

3.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, 90.9% of lost-time claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The most common traumatic injury and disorder was sprains, strains and tears, representing 67.7% of all claims (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

Nature of Injury or Disease	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**2,906**	**3,195**	**3,246**	**3,098**	[illegible]	**15,659**	**90.9%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	2,213	2,392	2,401	2,302	[illegible]	11,655	67.7%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	237	246	255	252	[illegible]	1,253	7.3%
Fractures and Dislocations	110	117	100	103	[illegible]	537	3.1%
Open Wounds	80	97	101	90	[illegible]	468	2.7%
Burns	57	65	58	53	[illegible]	290	1.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	209	278	331	298	[illegible]	1,456	8.5%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**139**	**145**	**119**	**120**	[illegible]	**624**	**3.6%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**11**	**22**	**19**	**14**	[illegible]	**81**	**0.5%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**12**	**9**	**10**	**11**	[illegible]	**46**	**0.3%**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**7**	**3**	**16**	**27**	[illegible]	**57**	**0.3%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	[illegible]	**3**	**<0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	[illegible]	**1**	**<0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**147**	**188**	**172**	**137**	[illegible]	**755**	**4.4%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	[illegible]	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, nearly half of all claims were from workers aged 25 to 44 years, followed by workers aged 45 years and older at 43.6%. Young workers aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 8.1% of the total claims (see Table 3.1A).

Table 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Age	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
15-19 Years	48	44	41	38	**33**	204	1.2%
20-24 Years	217	232	253	237	**256**	1,195	6.9%
25-34 Years	641	677	683	632	**671**	3,304	19.2%
35-44 Years	985	1,089	1,059	960	**913**	5,006	29.1%
45-54 Years	957	1,048	1,067	1,061	**1,035**	5,168	30.0%
55-64 Years	365	453	461	465	**514**	2,258	13.1%
65+ Years	5	19	19	13	**27**	83	0.5%
Unspecified	5	1	0	1	**1**	8	<0.1%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Health Services industries, 87.0% of total claims in the last five years were from women, 11.7% were from men. The proportion of claims from women broadly reflects the labour market make up of this industry, with women comprising approximately 83% of those employed in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry[3].

Table 3.1B - Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Gender	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Women	2,778	3,077	3,117	2,995	**3,022**	14,989	87.0%
Men	383	413	428	386	**399**	2,009	11.7%
Unspecified	62	73	38	26	**29**	228	1.3%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[3] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2005 Historical Review). Labour Force Survey industry categories are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and differ from the categories used by the WCB, presented in this report.

3.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, 90.9% of lost-time claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The most common traumatic injury and disorder was sprains, strains and tears, representing 67.7% of all claims (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Nature of Injury or Disease	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**2,906**	**3,195**	**3,246**	**3,098**	**3,214**	**15,659**	**90.9%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	2,213	2,392	2,401	2,302	2,347	11,655	67.7%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	237	246	255	252	263	1,253	7.3%
Fractures and Dislocations	110	117	100	103	107	537	3.1%
Open Wounds	80	97	101	90	100	468	2.7%
Burns	57	65	58	53	57	290	1.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	209	278	331	298	340	1,456	8.5%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**139**	**145**	**119**	**120**	**101**	**624**	**3.6%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**11**	**22**	**19**	**14**	**15**	**81**	**0.5%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**12**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**4**	**46**	**0.3%**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**7**	**3**	**16**	**27**	**4**	**57**	**0.3%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**<0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**<0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**147**	**188**	**172**	**137**	**111**	**755**	**4.4%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, sprains, strains and tears accounted for over two-thirds of all claims from Health Services industries. This was more than twice the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. All nature of injuries or diseases for the Health Services industries were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except open wounds, fractures and dislocations, and other diseases, conditions and disorders (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[4]

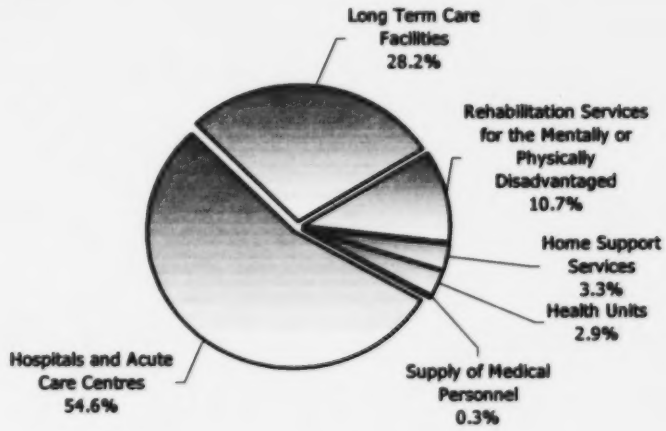
Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries	**93.2%**	**90.9%**	**1.7**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	68.0%	47.6%	2.3
Surface Wounds and Bruises	7.6%	11.5%	1.1
Open Wounds	2.9%	9.2%	0.5
Fractures and Dislocations	3.1%	8.9%	0.6
Burns	1.7%	2.7%	1.0
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	9.9%	10.9%	1.5
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**2.9%**	**4.9%**	**1.0**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**2.2**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.8**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**0.1%**	**<0.1%**	**4.4**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.0%**	**<0.1%**	**2.1**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**3.2%**	**3.5%**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

In 2005, there were 2,347 lost-time claims resulting from sprains, strains and tears in the Health Services industries. More than half of these claims occurred in Hospitals and Acute Care Centres, followed by Long Term Care Facilities at 28.2% (see Chart 3.2A).

Chart 3.2A
Sprains, Strains and Tears for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Long Term Care Facilities 28.2%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 10.7%
Home Support Services 3.3%
Health Units 2.9%
Supply of Medical Personnel 0.3%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 54.6%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, a similar pattern exists with 83.3% of sprains, strains and tears claims occurring in two industries, Hospitals and Acute Care Centres and Long Term Care Facilities (see Table 3.2C).

Table 3.2C
Sprains, Strains and Tears for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005

Hospitals and Acute Care Centres	1,254	1,334	1,321	1,290		6,479	55.6%
Long Term Care Facilities	610	672	692	592		3,229	27.7%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged	203	223	211	233		1,122	9.6%
Home Support Services	84	83	84	94		422	3.6%
Health Units	56	69	84	81		358	3.1%
Supply of Medical Personnel	6	11	9	12		45	0.4%
Health Services Industries	**2,213**	**2,392**	**2,401**	**2,302**		**11,655**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, sprains, strains and tears accounted for over two-thirds of all claims from Health Services industries. This was more than twice the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. All nature of injuries or diseases for the Health Services industries were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except open wounds, fractures and dislocations, and other diseases, conditions and disorders (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[4]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries	**93.2%**	**90.9%**	**1.7**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	68.0%	47.6%	2.3
Surface Wounds and Bruises	7.6%	11.5%	1.1
Open Wounds	2.9%	9.2%	0.5
Fractures and Dislocations	3.1%	8.9%	0.6
Burns	1.7%	2.7%	1.0
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	9.9%	10.9%	1.5
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**2.9%**	**4.9%**	**1.0**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**2.2**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.8**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**0.1%**	**<0.1%**	**4.4**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.0%**	**<0.1%**	**2.1**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**3.2%**	**3.5%**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

In 2005, there were 2,347 lost-time claims resulting from sprains, strains and tears in the Health Services industries. More than half of these claims occurred in Hospitals and Acute Care Centres, followed by Long Term Care Facilities at 28.2% (see Chart 3.2A).

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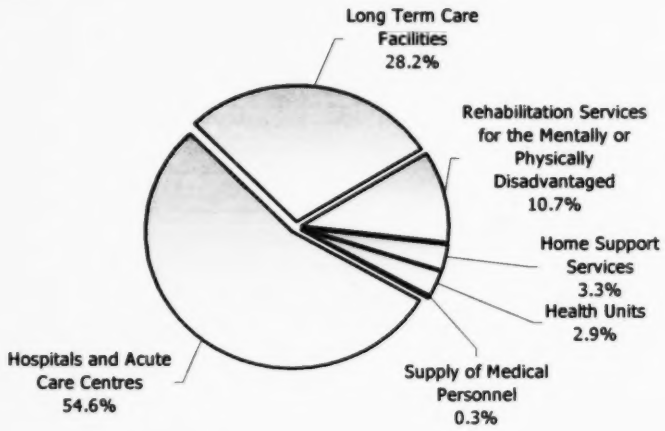
Sprains, Strains and Tears for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Long Term Care Facilities 28.2%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 10.7%
Home Support Services 3.3%
Health Units 2.9%
Supply of Medical Personnel 0.3%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 54.6%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, a similar pattern exists with 83.3% of sprains, strains and tears claims occurring in two industries, Hospitals and Acute Care Centres and Long Term Care Facilities (see Table 3.2C).

Table 3.2C
Sprains, Strains and Tears for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Industry	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres	1,254	1,334	1,321	1,290	1,280	6,479	55.6%
Long Term Care Facilities	610	672	692	592	663	3,229	27.7%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged	203	223	211	233	252	1,122	9.6%
Home Support Services	84	83	84	94	77	422	3.6%
Health Units	56	69	84	81	68	358	3.1%
Supply of Medical Personnel	6	11	9	12	7	45	0.4%
Health Services Industries	**2,213**	**2,392**	**2,401**	**2,302**	**2,347**	**11,655**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2001 and 2005, the trunk was the most commonly injured body part, accounting for over half of the total lost-time claims in the Health Services industries, followed by upper extremities at 17.0%. The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 38.5% of the total lost-time claims (see Table 3.3A).

Table 3.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2001-2005

Part of Body Injured	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Lost-Time Claims	%
Trunk	**1,779**	**1,858**	**1,905**	**1,803**		**9,176**	**53.3%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	1,289	1,314	1,367	1,304		6,627	38.5%
Other Trunk	490	544	538	499		2,549	14.8%
Upper Extremities	**556**	**614**	**610**	**587**		**2,937**	**17.0%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	218	225	247	254		1,183	6.9%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	118	137	138	115		639	3.7%
Other Upper Extremities	220	252	225	218		1,115	6.5%
Lower Extremities	**361**	**390**	**377**	**367**		**1,880**	**10.9%**
Leg(s)	176	212	206	188		1,008	5.9%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	155	148	151	150		741	4.3%
Other Lower Extremities	30	30	20	29		131	0.8%
Multiple Body Parts	**279**	**446**	**450**	**393**		**1,966**	**11.4%**
Neck, Including Throat	**111**	**100**	**94**	**81**		**494**	**2.9%**
Head	**107**	**127**	**114**	**122**		**608**	**3.5%**
Eye(s)	33	37	27	30		171	1.0%
Other Head Parts	74	90	87	92		437	2.5%
Body Systems	**26**	**17**	**23**	**43**		**118**	**0.7%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**		**8**	**<0.1%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**4**	**9**	**9**	**8**		**38**	**0.2%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**		**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 39.2% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was more than twice the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. Multiple body parts represented 11.5% of claims, and was 2.7 times higher than the provincial average. The neck including throat accounted for 3.1% of claims, and was more than twice the provincial average (see Table 3.3B).

Table 3.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2005[5]

Part of Body Injured	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	Provincial Average	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**53.1%**	**38.6%**	**2.2**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	39.2%	26.0%	2.4
Other Trunk	13.9%	12.6%	1.8
Upper Extremities	**16.5%**	**23.8%**	**1.1**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	6.9%	9.2%	1.2
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	3.8%	8.1%	0.8
Other Upper Extremities	5.8%	6.5%	1.5
Lower Extremities	**11.2%**	**19.8%**	**0.9**
Leg(s)	6.6%	9.8%	1.1
Ankle(s) and Foot(Feet) Except Toes	4.0%	8.8%	0.7
Other Lower Extremities	0.6%	1.2%	0.9
Head	**4.0%**	**7.9%**	**0.8**
Eye(s)	1.3%	3.2%	0.6
Other Head Parts	2.7%	4.7%	0.9
Multiple Body Parts	**11.5%**	**7.0%**	**2.7**
Neck, Including Throat	**3.1%**	**2.3%**	**2.2**
Body Systems	**0.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.9**
Other Body Parts	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**1.8**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**2.0**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2001 and 2005, the trunk was the most commonly injured body part, accounting for over half of the total lost-time claims in the Health Services industries, followed by upper extremities at 17.0%. The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 38.5% of the total lost-time claims (see Table 3.3A).

Table 3.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Part of Body Injured	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Trunk	**1,779**	**1,858**	**1,905**	**1,803**	**1,831**	**9,176**	**53.3%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	1,289	1,314	1,367	1,304	1,353	6,627	38.5%
Other Trunk	490	544	538	499	478	2,549	14.8%
Upper Extremities	**556**	**614**	**610**	**587**	**570**	**2,937**	**17.0%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	218	225	247	254	239	1,183	6.9%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	118	137	138	115	131	639	3.7%
Other Upper Extremities	220	252	225	218	200	1,115	6.5%
Lower Extremities	**361**	**390**	**377**	**367**	**385**	**1,880**	**10.9%**
Leg(s)	176	212	206	188	226	1,008	5.9%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	155	148	151	150	137	741	4.3%
Other Lower Extremities	30	30	20	29	22	131	0.8%
Multiple Body Parts	**279**	**446**	**450**	**393**	**398**	**1,966**	**11.4%**
Neck, Including Throat	**111**	**100**	**94**	**81**	**108**	**494**	**2.9%**
Head	**107**	**127**	**114**	**122**	**138**	**608**	**3.5%**
Eye(s)	33	37	27	30	44	171	1.0%
Other Head Parts	74	90	87	92	94	437	2.5%
Body Systems	**26**	**17**	**23**	**43**	**9**	**118**	**0.7%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**<0.1%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**4**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**9**	**38**	**0.2%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,456**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 39.2% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was more than twice the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. Multiple body parts represented 11.5% of claims, and was 2.7 times higher than the provincial average. The neck including throat accounted for 3.1% of claims, and was more than twice the provincial average (see Table 3.3B).

Table 3.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2005[5]

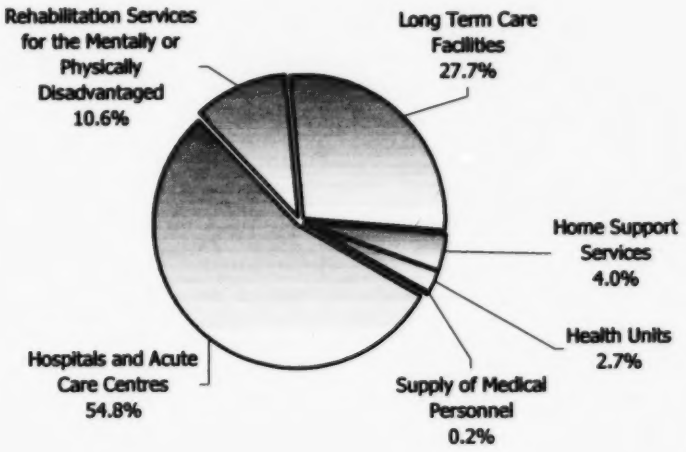
Part of Body Injured	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**53.1%**	**38.6%**	**2.2**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	39.2%	26.0%	2.4
Other Trunk	13.9%	12.6%	1.8
Upper Extremities	**16.5%**	**23.8%**	**1.1**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	6.9%	9.2%	1.2
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	3.8%	8.1%	0.8
Other Upper Extremities	5.8%	6.5%	1.5
Lower Extremities	**11.2%**	**19.8%**	**0.9**
Leg(s)	6.6%	9.8%	1.1
Ankle(s) and Foot(Feet) Except Toes	4.0%	8.8%	0.7
Other Lower Extremities	0.6%	1.2%	0.9
Head	**4.0%**	**7.9%**	**0.8**
Eye(s)	1.3%	3.2%	0.6
Other Head Parts	2.7%	4.7%	0.9
Multiple Body Parts	**11.5%**	**7.0%**	**2.7**
Neck, Including Throat	**3.1%**	**2.3%**	**2.2**
Body Systems	**0.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.9**
Other Body Parts	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**1.8**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**2.0**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

In 2005, 54.8% of claims affecting the back, including spine and spinal cord, occurred in Hospitals and Acute Care Centres, followed by Long Term Care Facilities at 27.7% (see Chart 3.3A).

Chart 3.3A
Back Injuries for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 10.6%
Long Term Care Facilities 27.7%
Home Support Services 4.0%
Health Units 2.7%
Supply of Medical Personnel 0.2%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 54.8%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact with resulting in an injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, the two primary sources of injury in the Health Services industries accounted for 55.3% of total claims. Person – other than injured or ill worker accounted for 37.1% and person – injured or ill worker, 17.5% (see Table 3.4A).

Table 3.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

Source of Injury or Disease	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-2005 Total	%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**1,749**	**1,892**	**2,039**	**1,913**	[illegible]	**9,522**	**55.3%**
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	1,235	1,280	1,355	1,247	[illegible]	6,392	37.1%
Person - Injured or Ill Worker [1]	497	584	663	620	[illegible]	3,006	17.5%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	3	1	1	2	[illegible]	7	<0.1%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	14	27	20	44	[illegible]	117	0.7%
Structures and Surfaces	**350**	**392**	**407**	**450**	[illegible]	**2,079**	**12.1%**
Containers [2]	**154**	**157**	**157**	**161**	[illegible]	**774**	**4.5%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**173**	**168**	**189**	**153**	[illegible]	**879**	**5.1%**
Hand tools - Powered	5	4	6	4	[illegible]	25	0.1%
Hand tools - Non-powered	35	42	44	28	[illegible]	184	1.1%
Other Tools and Equipment	133	122	139	121	[illegible]	670	3.9%
Furniture and Fixtures	**130**	**144**	**157**	**145**	[illegible]	**712**	**4.1%**
Vehicles	**131**	**144**	**164**	**137**	[illegible]	**716**	**4.2%**
Machinery	**66**	**74**	**68**	**86**	[illegible]	**356**	**2.1%**
Parts and Materials	**29**	**25**	**40**	**34**	[illegible]	**172**	**1.0%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**30**	**38**	**26**	**29**	[illegible]	**172**	**1.0%**
Other Sources	**52**	**59**	**78**	**63**	[illegible]	**324**	**1.9%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**359**	**470**	**258**	**236**	[illegible]	**1,519**	**8.8%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	[illegible]	**17,226**	**100.0%**

[1] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact with resulting in an injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, the two primary sources of injury in the Health Services industries accounted for 55.3% of total claims. Person – other than injured or ill worker accounted for 37.1% and person – injured or ill worker, 17.5% (see Table 3.4A).

Table 3.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Source of Injury or Disease	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**1,749**	**1,892**	**2,039**	**1,913**	**1,929**	**9,522**	**55.3%**
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	1,235	1,280	1,355	1,247	1,275	6,392	37.1%
Person - Injured or Ill Worker [1]	497	584	663	620	642	3,006	17.5%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	3	1	1	2	0	7	<0.1%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	14	27	20	44	12	117	0.7%
Structures and Surfaces	**350**	**392**	**407**	**450**	**480**	**2,079**	**12.1%**
Containers [2]	**154**	**157**	**157**	**161**	**145**	**774**	**4.5%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**173**	**168**	**189**	**153**	**196**	**879**	**5.1%**
Hand tools - Powered	5	4	6	4	6	25	0.1%
Hand tools - Non-powered	35	42	44	28	35	184	1.1%
Other Tools and Equipment	133	122	139	121	155	670	3.9%
Furniture and Fixtures	**130**	**144**	**157**	**145**	**136**	**712**	**4.1%**
Vehicles	**131**	**144**	**164**	**137**	**140**	**716**	**4.2%**
Machinery	**66**	**74**	**68**	**86**	**62**	**356**	**2.1%**
Parts and Materials	**29**	**25**	**40**	**34**	**44**	**172**	**1.0%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**30**	**38**	**26**	**29**	**49**	**172**	**1.0%**
Other Sources	**52**	**59**	**78**	**63**	**72**	**324**	**1.9%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**359**	**470**	**258**	**236**	**197**	**1,519**	**8.8%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

[1] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, person – other than injured or ill worker accounted for 37.0% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was over twelve times higher than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province (see Table 3.4B).

Table 3.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[6]

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**55.9%**	**24.5%**	**3.7**
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	37.0%	5.0%	12.0
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	18.6%	17.4%	1.7
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	0.3%	1.7%	0.5
Structures and Surfaces	**13.9%**	**16.7%**	**1.3**
Containers	**4.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.7**
Parts and Materials	**1.3%**	**10.5%**	**0.2**
Vehicles	**4.1%**	**7.4%**	**0.9**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**5.7%**	**6.7%**	**1.4**
Hand tools - Powered	0.2%	1.1%	0.3
Hand tools - Non-powered	1.0%	3.4%	0.5
Other Tools and Equipment	4.5%	2.2%	3.3
Machinery	**1.8%**	**5.6%**	**0.5**
Furniture and Fixtures	**3.9%**	**3.1%**	**2.0**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**1.4%**	**1.2%**	**1.9**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**5.7%**	**8.8%**	**1.0**
Other Sources	**2.1%**	**5.2%**	**0.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

In 2005, person – other than injured or ill worker accounted for 37.0% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was over twelve times higher than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province (see Table 3.4B).

Table 3.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[6]

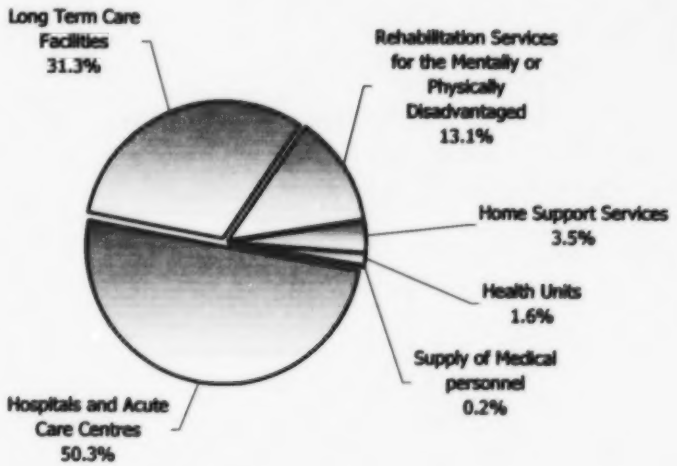
Source of Injury or Disease	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Province Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**55.9%**	**24.5%**	**3.7**
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	37.0%	5.0%	12.0
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	18.6%	17.4%	1.7
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	0.3%	1.7%	0.5
Structures and Surfaces	**13.9%**	**16.7%**	**1.3**
Containers	**4.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.7**
Parts and Materials	**1.3%**	**10.5%**	**0.2**
Vehicles	**4.1%**	**7.4%**	**0.9**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**5.7%**	**6.7%**	**1.4**
Hand tools - Powered	0.2%	1.1%	0.3
Hand tools - Non-powered	1.0%	3.4%	0.5
Other Tools and Equipment	4.5%	2.2%	3.3
Machinery	**1.8%**	**5.6%**	**0.5**
Furniture and Fixtures	**3.9%**	**3.1%**	**2.0**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**1.4%**	**1.2%**	**1.9**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**5.7%**	**8.8%**	**1.0**
Other Sources	**2.1%**	**5.2%**	**0.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

More than half of the claims in 2005 caused by person – other than injured or ill worker occurred in Hospitals and Acute Care Centres. Long Term Care Facilities represented 31.3% of these claims (see Chart 3.4A).

Chart 3.4A
Person – Other Than Injured or Ill Worker for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Long Term Care Facilities 31.3%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 13.1%
Home Support Services 3.5%
Health Units 1.6%
Supply of Medical personnel 0.2%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 50.3%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.5 Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease.

The two most common types of events or exposures: overexertion and bodily reaction comprised more than half of the lost-time claims in the Health Services industries. Between 2001 and 2005, overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 43.3% and 11.8% of claims respectively (see Table 3.5A).

Table 3.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2001-2005

Type of Event or Exposure							
Bodily Reaction	**1,964**	**2,096**	**2,301**	**2,122**		**10,632**	**61.7%**
Overexertion	1,453	1,484	1,614	1,468		7,461	43.3%
Bodily Reaction [1]	349	408	456	418		2,035	11.8%
Repetitive Motion	119	134	174	165		803	4.7%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	43	70	57	71		333	1.9%
Falls	**358**	**380**	**383**	**442**		**2,014**	**11.7%**
Fall on Same Level	281	325	323	373		1,679	9.7%
Fall to Lower Level	60	46	55	58		273	1.6%
Other Falls	17	9	5	11		62	0.4%
Contact with Objects of Equipment	**310**	**333**	**334**	**316**		**1,642**	**9.5%**
Struck by Object	153	168	164	150		802	4.7%
Struck against Object	95	102	111	106		519	3.0%
Caught in Object	51	57	47	37		241	1.4%
Rubbed or Abraded	6	2	3	3		27	0.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	5	4	9	20		53	0.3%
Assaults and Violent Acts	**183**	**188**	**181**	**184**		**920**	**5.3%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	183	184	180	177		908	5.3%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	4	1	7		12	0.1%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**86**	**102**	**105**	**113**		**507**	**2.9%**
Transportation Accidents	**69**	**82**	**87**	**69**		**385**	**2.2%**
Fires and Explosions	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**4**	**0.0%**
Other Events or Exposures	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**		**1**	**0.0%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**252**	**381**	**191**	**161**		**1,121**	**6.5%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**		**17,226**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 3.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2001-2005

Type of Event or Exposure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
Bodily Reaction	**1,964**	**2,096**	**2,301**	**2,122**	**2,149**	**10,632**	**61.7%**
Overexertion	1,453	1,484	1,614	1,468	1,442	7,461	43.3%
Bodily Reaction [1]	349	408	456	418	404	2,035	11.8%
Repetitive Motion	119	134	174	165	211	803	4.7%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	43	70	57	71	92	333	1.9%
Falls	**358**	**380**	**383**	**442**	**451**	**2,014**	**11.7%**
Fall on Same Level	281	325	323	373	377	1,679	9.7%
Fall to Lower Level	60	46	55	58	54	273	1.6%
Other Falls	17	9	5	11	20	62	0.4%
Contact with Objects of Equipment	**310**	**333**	**334**	**316**	**349**	**1,642**	**9.5%**
Struck by Object	153	168	164	150	167	802	4.7%
Struck against Object	95	102	111	106	105	519	3.0%
Caught in Object	51	57	47	37	49	241	1.4%
Rubbed or Abraded	6	2	3	3	13	27	0.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	5	4	9	20	15	53	0.3%
Assaults and Violent Acts	**183**	**188**	**181**	**184**	**184**	**920**	**5.3%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	183	184	180	177	184	908	5.3%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	4	1	7	0	12	0.1%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**86**	**102**	**105**	**113**	**101**	**507**	**2.9%**
Transportation Accidents	**69**	**82**	**87**	**69**	**78**	**385**	**2.2%**
Fires and Explosions	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0.0%**
Other Events or Exposures	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.0%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**252**	**381**	**191**	**161**	**136**	**1,121**	**6.5%**
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, overexertion accounted for 41.8% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was nearly three times higher than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. Assaults and violent acts by person(s) accounted for 5.3% of claims, but was close to seven times greater than the provincial average (see Table 3.5B).

Table 3.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2005[7]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**62.3%**	**41.4%**	**2.4**
Overexertion	41.8%	23.0%	2.9
Bodily Reaction	11.7%	11.8%	1.6
Repetitive Motion	6.1%	4.7%	2.1
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	2.7%	1.9%	2.3
Falls	**13.1%**	**16.9%**	**1.3**
Fall on Same Level	10.9%	10.4%	1.7
Fall to Lower Level	1.6%	5.0%	0.5
Other Falls	0.6%	1.5%	0.6
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**10.0%**	**25.5%**	**0.6**
Struck by Object	4.8%	13.2%	0.6
Struck against Object	3.0%	5.5%	0.9
Caught in Object	1.4%	4.4%	0.5
Rubbed or Abraded	0.4%	1.5%	0.4
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0.4%	0.9%	0.8
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	**5.3%**	**1.6%**	**6.8**
Fires and Explosions	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.6**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**2.9%**	**4.6%**	**1.0**
Transportation Accidents	**2.3%**	**4.9%**	**0.8**
Type of Event - Unknown	**3.9%**	**4.9%**	**1.3**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

In 2005, overexertion accounted for 41.8% of all claims in the Health Services industries. This was nearly three times higher than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the whole province. Assaults and violent acts by person(s) accounted for 5.3% of claims, but was close to seven times greater than the provincial average (see Table 3.5B).

Table 3.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2005[7]

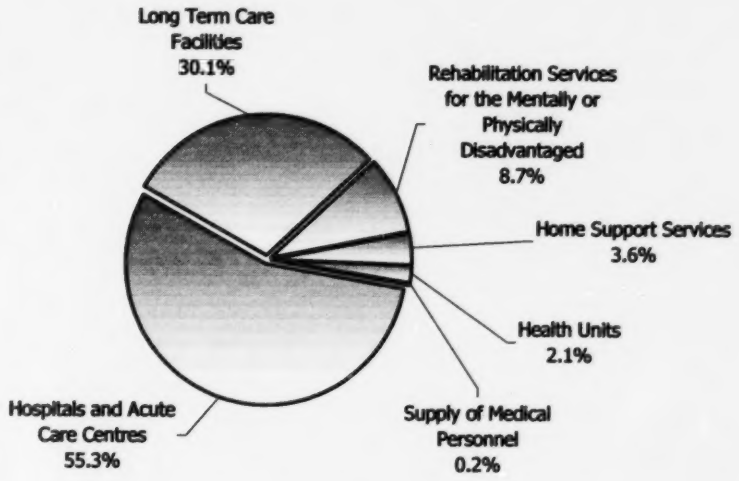
Type of Event or Exposure	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of All Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**62.3%**	**41.4%**	**2.4**
Overexertion	41.8%	23.0%	2.9
Bodily Reaction	11.7%	11.8%	1.6
Repetitive Motion	6.1%	4.7%	2.1
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	2.7%	1.9%	2.3
Falls	**13.1%**	**16.9%**	**1.3**
Fall on Same Level	10.9%	10.4%	1.7
Fall to Lower Level	1.6%	5.0%	0.5
Other Falls	0.6%	1.5%	0.6
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**10.0%**	**25.5%**	**0.6**
Struck by Object	4.8%	13.2%	0.6
Struck against Object	3.0%	5.5%	0.9
Caught in Object	1.4%	4.4%	0.5
Rubbed or Abraded	0.4%	1.5%	0.4
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0.4%	0.9%	0.8
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	**5.3%**	**1.6%**	**6.8**
Fires and Explosions	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.6**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**2.9%**	**4.6%**	**1.0**
Transportation Accidents	**2.3%**	**4.9%**	**0.8**
Type of Event - Unknown	**3.9%**	**4.9%**	**1.3**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Of the overexertion lost-time claims in the Health Services industries in 2005, most of the claims occurred in Hospitals and Acute Care Centres, 55.3%, or Long Term Care Facilities, 30.1% (see Chart 3.5A).

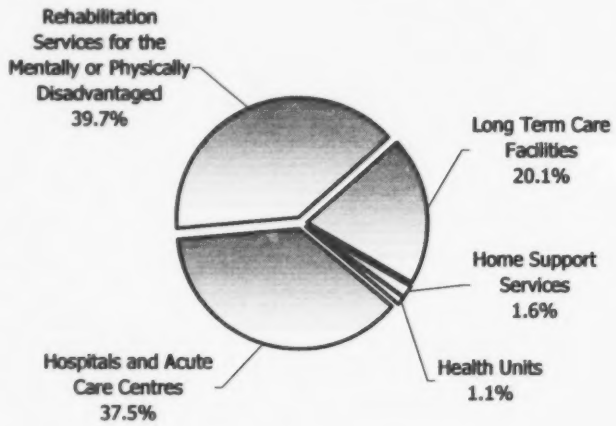
Chart 3.5A
Overexertion for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Long Term Care Facilities 30.1%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 8.7%
Home Support Services 3.6%
Health Units 2.1%
Supply of Medical Personnel 0.2%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 55.3%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Of the assault and violent acts by a person in 2005, Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged accounted for 39.7% of all claims. This was followed by Hospitals and Acute Care Centres with 37.5% and Long Term Care Facilities with 20.1% of all claims (see Chart 3.5B).

Chart 3.5B
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s) for the Health Services Industries — Alberta: 2005


Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged 39.7%
Long Term Care Facilities 20.1%
Home Support Services 1.6%
Health Units 1.1%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres 37.5%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[8] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can reduce workdays lost.

From 2001 to 2005, over half of lost-time claims resulted in a duration of disability of 10 days or less. Claims with one to five days duration represented 40.1% of all claims and claims with six to ten days duration accounted for 14.5%. Lost-time claims resulting in 51 days or more lost from work between 2001 and 2005 accounted for 14.0% of all claims (see Table 3.6A).

Table 3.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2001-2005

Duration of Disability	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Lost-Time Claims	%
1-5 Days	1,281	1,366	1,481	1,347	[illegible]	6,909	40.1%
6-10 Days	496	498	496	492	[illegible]	2,497	14.5%
11-15 Days	258	265	274	296	[illegible]	1,377	8.0%
16-20 Days	159	206	217	198	[illegible]	982	5.7%
21-30 Days	233	261	263	293	[illegible]	1,331	7.7%
31-40 Days	144	186	174	173	[illegible]	863	5.0%
41-50 Days	106	140	118	126	[illegible]	603	3.5%
51 Days or More	509	602	520	424	[illegible]	2,415	14.0%
Unspecified	37	39	40	58	[illegible]	248	1.4%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	[illegible]	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[8] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

3.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[8] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can reduce workdays lost.

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Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2001-2005

						Total	
Duration of Disability	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
1-5 Days	1,281	1,366	1,481	1,347	1,434	6,909	40.1%
6-10 Days	496	498	496	492	515	2,497	14.5%
11-15 Days	258	265	274	296	284	1,377	8.0%
16-20 Days	159	206	217	198	202	982	5.7%
21-30 Days	233	261	263	293	281	1,331	7.7%
31-40 Days	144	186	174	173	186	863	5.0%
41-50 Days	106	140	118	126	113	603	3.5%
51 Days or More	509	602	520	424	360	2,415	14.0%
Unspecified	37	39	40	58	75	248	1.4%
Total	**3,223**	**3,563**	**3,583**	**3,407**	**3,450**	**17,226**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[8] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

In 2005, claims with one to five days duration of disability accounted for 41.6% all claims in the Health Services industries. This was 1.7 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the whole province. All durations of disability for the Health Services were equal to or higher than the provincial average (see Table 3.6B).

Table 3.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2004[9]

Duration of Disability	% of Health Services Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
1-5 Days	41.6%	40.4%	1.7
6-10 Days	14.9%	13.8%	1.8
51 Days or More	10.4%	7.9%	1.3
11-15 Days	8.2%	5.3%	1.7
21-30 Days	8.1%	6.9%	1.9
16-20 Days	5.9%	5.0%	1.8
31-40 Days	5.4%	3.6%	1.8
41-50 Days	3.3%	13.4%	1.5
Unspecified	2.1%	3.6%	1.0

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[9] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

SECTION 4

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by AHRE[10].

In 2005, six per cent of Health Services industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented 57.1% of the total person-years in the Health Services industries. In the Health Unit industry, 21.1% of employers had a valid COR, representing 68.4% of the total person-years in this industry. More than twenty per cent of employers in the Long Term Care Centres industry were COR holders, accounting for more than 40.5% of all person-years (see Table 4.0).

Table 4.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2005

Industry	Number of Certified Employers	Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Health Services Industries	**84**	**1,396**	**6.0%**	**57.1%**
Health Units	4	19	21.1%	68.4%
Home Support Services	0	710	0.0%	0.0%
Hospitals and Acute Care Centres	25	161	15.5%	72.1%
Long Term Care Facilities	34	168	20.2%	40.5%
Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged	2	144	1.4%	9.5%
Supply of Medical Personnel	19	194	9.8%	29.5%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[10] For more information on the COR program visit http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/whs-partnerships/

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Between 2004 and 2005, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders in the Health Services industries decreased by 3.6%, while the rate for non-COR holders increased by 1.5%. For the province, there was a slight decrease in the lost-time claim rate for COR holders between 2004 and 2005, although when rounded, the rate remains unchanged at 2.4. Non-COR holders experienced a decrease from 2.6 to 2.4 in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Health Services COR Holders — Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Employer	Year	Health Services Industries				Province			
		LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2004	1,758	49,740	3.5	-3.6%	10,563	431,347	2.4	-3.0%
	2005	1,724	50,597	3.4		11,093	467,041	2.4	
Non-COR	2004	1,649	36,886	4.5	1.5%	23,869	921,867	2.6	-6.2%
	2005	1,726	38,038	4.5		24,367	1,003,280	2.4	

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared Data Development and Evaluation

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	2005	1,726	38,038	4.5		24,367	1,003,280	2.4	

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared Data Development and Evaluation

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

A

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work, beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, that will result in lost-time from work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are

not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Cost of Claims

Compensation cost of a claim is the reimbursement of full or partial lost wages that a worker received from the WCB due to occupational illness or injury.

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

$$\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

$$\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Province} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC

Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS

Means 'Unspecified'.

APPENDIX B: HEALTH SERVICES WCB INDUSTRY CODES[11]

82100 – Hospitals and Acute Care Centres

82704 – Home Support Services

82705 – Health Units

82710 – Supply of Medical Personnel

82806 – Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally or Physically Disadvantaged

82808 – Long Term Care Facilities

[11] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board industry codes.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For further information about the data presented in this report contact:

Alberta Human Resources and Employment
Data Development and Evaluation
2nd Floor, 10808 – 99 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0G5

Telephone: 780-427-8531, toll free by calling 310-0000
Fax: 780-422-5070

Alberta Human Resources and Employment website:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/

Work Safe Alberta website:

http://www.worksafely.org

Workplace Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/whs-contact/

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/whs-partnerships/